MA'RMOT. } n. ſ. [Italian.]
MA'RMOTTO.

The *marmotto*, or mus alpinus, as big or bigger than a rabbit, which abſconds all winter, doth live upon its own fat. *Ray on Creation.*

MA'RQUETRY. *n. ſ.* [*marqueterie*, French.] Chequered work; work inlaid with variegation.

MA'RQUIS. *n. ſ.* [*marquis*, French; *marchio*, Lat. *margrave*, German.]

1. In England one of the ſecond order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.

Peace, maſter *marquis*, you are malapert;
Your fire-new ſtamp of honour is ſcarce current. *Shakeſp.*

None may wear ermine but princes, and there is a certain number of ranks allowed to dukes, *marquiſſes*, and earls, which they muſt not exceed. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. *Marquis* is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for *marchioneſs*. [*marquiſe*, Fr.]

You ſhall have
Two noble partners with you: the old ducheſs
Of Norfolk, and the lady *marqueſs* Dorſet. *Shakeſpeare.*

MA'RQUISATE. *n. ſ.* [*marquiſat*, French.] The ſeigniory of a marquis.

MA'RRER. *n. ſ.* [from *mar*.] One who ſpoils or hurts any thing.

You be indeed makers, or *marrers*, of all mens manners within the realm. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

MA'RRIAGE. *n. ſ.* [*mariage*, French; *maritagium*, low Latin, from *maritus*.] The act of uniting a man and woman for life.

The *marriage* with his brother's wife
Has crept too near his conſcience. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

If that thy bent of love be honourable,
Thy purpoſe *marriage*, ſend me word to-morrow. *Shakeſp.*

The French king would have the diſpoſing of the *marriage* of Bretagne, with an exception, that he ſhould not marry her himſelf. *Bacon.*

Some married perſons, even in their *marriage*, do better pleaſe God than ſome virgins in their ſtate of virginity: they, by giving great example of conjugal affection, by preſerving their faith unbroken, and by educating children in the fear of God, pleaſe God in a higher degree than thoſe virgins whoſe piety is not anſwerable to their opportunities. *Taylor.*

I propoſe that Palamon ſhall be
In *marriage* join'd with beauteous Emily. *Dryden.*

MA'RRIAGE is often uſed in compoſition.

Neither her worthineſs, which in truth was great, nor his own ſuffering for her, which is wont to endear affection, could ſetter his fickleneſs; but, before the *marriage*-day appointed, he had taken to wife Baccha, of whom ſhe complained. *Sidney, b.* ii.

I by the honour of my *marriage*-bed,
After young Arthur, claim this land for mine. *Shakeſp.*

Thou ſhalt come into the *marriage* chamber. *Tob.* vi. 16.

There on his arms and once lov'd portrait lay,
Thither our fatal *marriage*-bed convey. *Denham.*

To theſe whom death again did wed,
This grave's the ſecond *marriage*-bed:
For though the hand of fate could force
'Twixt ſouf and body a divorce,
It could not ſever man and wife,
Becauſe they both liv'd but one life. *Craſhaw.*

Give me, to live and die,
A ſpotleſs maid, without the *marriage*-tie. *Dryden.*

In a late draught of *marriage*-articles, a lady ſtipulated with her huſband, that ſhe ſhall be at liberty to patch on which ſide ſhe pleaſes. *Addiſon's Spect.* N°. 81.

Virgin awake! the *marriage*-hour is nigh. *Pope.*

MA'RRIAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *marriage*.]

1. Fit for wedlock; of age to be married.

Every wedding, one with another, produces four children, and conſequently that is the proportion of children which any *marriageable* man or woman may be preſumed ſhall have. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

I am the father of a young heireſs, whom I begin to look upon as *marriageable*. *Spect.* N°. 237.

When the girls are twelve years old, which is the *marriageable* age, their parents take them home. *Swift.*

2. Capable of union.

They led the vine
To wed her elm; ſhe ſpous'd about him twines
Her *marriageable* arms, and with her brings
Her dow'r, th' adopted cluſters to adorn
His barren leaves. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* v.

MA'RRIED. *adj.* [from *marry*.] Conjugal; connubial.

Thus have you ſhun'd the *marry'd* ſtate. *Dryden.*

MA'RROW. *n. ſ.* [merꝫ, Saxon; *ſmerr*, Erſe; *ſmergh*, Scottiſh.]

All the bones of the body which have any conſiderable thickneſs have either a large cavity, or they are ſpongious, and full of little cells: in both the one and the other there is an oleagenous ſubſtance, called *marrow*, contained in proper veſicles or membranes, like the fat: in the larger bones this fine oil, by the gentle heat of the body, is exhaled through the pores of its ſmall bladders; and enters ſome narrow paſſages, which lead to ſome fine canals excavated in the ſubſtance of the bone, that the *marrow* may ſupple the fibres of the bones, and render them leſs apt to break. *Quincy.*

Would he were waſted, *marrow*, bones, and all,
That from his loins no hopeful branch may ſpring. *Shak.*

The ſkull hath brains as a kind of *marrow* within it: the back-bone hath one kind of *marrow*, and other bones of the body hath another: the jaw-bones have no *marrow* ſevered, but a little pulp of *marrow* diffuſed. *Bacon.*

Pamper'd and edify'd their zeal
With *marrow* puddings many a meal. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

He bit the dart, and wrench'd the wood away,
The point ſtill buried in the *marrow* lay. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

MA'RROW, in the Scottiſh dialect, to this day, denotes a fellow, companion, or aſſociate; as alſo equal match, *he met with his* marrow.

Though buying and ſelling doth wonderful wel,
Yet chopping and changing I cannot commend
With theef of his *marrow* for fear of il end. *Tuſſer.*

MARR'OWBONE. *n. ſ.* [*bone* and *marrow*.]

1. Bone boiled for the marrow.
2. In burleſque language, the knees.

Upon this he fell down upon his *marrowbones*, and begged of Jupiter to give him a pair of horns. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Down on your *marrowbones*, upon your allegiance; and make an acknowledgement of your offences; for I will have ample ſatisfaction. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

MARR'OWFAT. *n. ſ.* A kind of pea.

MARRO'WLESS. *adj.* [from *marrow*.] Void of marrow.

Avaunt!
Thy bones are *marrowleſs*, thy blood is cold;
Thou haſt no ſpeculation in thoſe eyes,
Which thou doſt glare with. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To MARRY. *v. a.* [*marier*, French; *maritor*, Latin.]

1. To join a man and woman.

What! ſhall the curate controul me? Tell him, that he ſhall *marry* the couple himſelf. *Gay's What d'ye call it.*

2. To diſpoſe of in marriage.

When Auguſtus conſulted with Mecænas about the marriage of his daughter Julia, Mecænas took the liberty to tell him, that he muſt either *marry* his daughter to Agrippa, or take away his life; there was no third way, he had made him ſo great. *Bacon's Eſſays,* N°. 28.

3. To take for huſband or wife.

You'd think it ſtrange if I ſhould *marry* her. *Shakeſp.*

Go in to thy brother's wife, and *marry* her. *Gen.* xxxviii.

As a mother ſhall ſhe meet him, and receive him as a wife *married* of a virgin. *Eccluſ.* xv. 2.

To MA'RRY. *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal ſtate.

He hath my good will,
And none but he, to *marry* with Nan Page. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let them *marry* to whom they think beſt. *Num.* xxxvi. 6.

Virgil concludes with the death of Turnus; for after that difficulty was removed, Æneas might *marry*, and eſtabliſh the Trojans. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

MARSH, } are derived from the Saxon merꝫre, a fen, or fenny
MARS, } place.
MAS, } *Gibſon's Camden.*

MARSH. *n. ſ.* [merꝫre, Saxon. See MARISH.] A fen; a bog; a ſwamp; a watry tract of land.

In their courſes make that round,
In meadows, and in *marſhes* found,
Of them ſo call'd the fayry ground,
Of which they have the keeping. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Worms, for colour and ſhape, alter even as the ground out of which they are got; as the *marſh* worm and the flag worm. *Walton's Angler.*

We may ſee in more conterminous climates great variety in the people thereof; the up-lands in England yield ſtrong, ſinewy, hardy men; the *marſh*-lands, men of large and high ſtature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Your low meadows and *marſh*-lands you need not lay up till April, except the Spring be very wet, and your *marſhes* very poachy. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

MARSH-MALLOW. *n. ſ.* [*althæa*, Lat.] It is in all reſpects like the mallow, but its leaves are generally more ſoft and woolly. *Miller.*

MARSH-MARIGOLD. *n. ſ.* [*populago*, Lat.] This flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a roſe, in the middle of which riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a membranaceous fruit, in which there are ſeveral cells, which are, for the moſt part, bent downwards, collected into little heads, and are full of ſeeds. *Miller.*

And ſet ſoft hyacinths with iron-blue,
To ſhade *marſh-marigolds* of ſhining hue. *Dryden.*

MA'RSHAL.

MA'RSHAL. *n. ſ.* [*mareſchal*, Fr. *mareſchallus*, low Lat. from *marſcale*, old French; a word compounded of *mare*, which, in old French, ſignified a horſe, and *ſcale*, a ſort of ſervant; one that has the charge of horſes.]

1. The chief officer of arms.

The duke of Suffolk claims
To be high ſteward; next the duke of Norfolk
To be earl *marſhal*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. An officer who regulates combats in the liſts.

Dares their pride preſume againſt my laws,
As in a liſted field to fight their cauſe?
Unaſk'd the royal grant; no *marſhal* by,
As kingly rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*

3. Any one who regulates rank or order at a feaſt, or any other aſſembly.

Through the hall there walked to and fro
A jolly yeoman, *marſhal* of the ſame,
Whoſe name was Appetite; he did beſtow
Both guests and meats, whenever in they came,
And knew them how to order without blame. *Fa. Queen.*

4. An harbinger; a purſuivant; one who goes before a prince to declare his coming, and provide entertainment.

Her face, when it was faireſt, had been but as a *marſhal* to lodge the love of her in his mind, which now was ſo well placed as it needed no further help of outward harbinger. *Sidney.*

To MA'RSHAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To arrange; to rank in order.

Multitude of jealouſies, and lack of ſome predominant deſire, that ſhould *marſhal* and put in order all the reſt, maketh any man's heart hard to find or ſound. *Bacon.*

It is as unconceivable how it ſhould be the directrix of ſuch intricate motions, as that a blind man ſhould *marſhal* an army. *Glanville's Scep.*

Anchiſes lock'd not with ſo pleas'd a face,
In numb'ring o'er his future Roman race,
And *marſhalling* the heroes of his name,
As, in their order, next to light they came. *Dryden.*

2. To lead as an harbinger.

Art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a falſe creation.
Thou *marſhal'ſt* me the way that I was going. *Shakeſp.*

MA'RSHALLER. *n. ſ.* [from *marſhal*.] One that arranges; one that ranks in order.

Dryden was the great refiner of Engliſh poetry, and the beſt *marſhaller* of words. *Trapp's Pref. to the Æneis.*

MA'RSHALSEA. *n. ſ.* [from *marſhal*.] The priſon in Southwark belonging to the marſhal of the king's houſhold.

MA'RSHALSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *marſhal*.] The office of a marſhal.

MARSHE'LDER. *n. ſ.* A gelderroſe, of which it is a ſpecies.

MARSHRO'CKET. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of watercreſſes.

MA'RSHY. *adj.* [from *marſh*.]

1. Boggy; wet; fenny; ſwampy.

Though here the *marſhy* grounds approach your fields,
And there the ſoil a ſtony harveſt yields. *Dryden's Virg.*

It is a diſtemper of ſuch as inhabit *marſhy*, fat, low, moiſt ſoils, near ſtagnating water. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Produced in marſhes.

Feed
With delicates of leaves and *marſhy* weed. *Dryden.*

MART. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *market*.]

1. A place of publick traffick.

Chriſt could not ſuffer that the temple ſhould ſerve for a place of *mart*, nor the apoſtle of Chriſt that the church ſhould be made an inn. *Hooker, b.* v.

If any born at Epheſus
Be ſeen at Syracuſan *marts* and fairs,
He dies. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ezechiel, in the deſcription of Tyre, and the exceeding trade that it had with all the Eaſt as the only *mart* town, reciteth both the people with whom they commerce, and alſo what commodities every country yielded. *Raleigh.*

Many may come to a great *mart* of the beſt horſes. *Temple's Miſcel.*

The French, ſince the acceſſion of the Spaniſh monarchy, ſupply with cloth the beſt *mart* we had in Europe. *Addiſon.*

2. Bargain; purchaſe and ſale.

I play a merchant's part,
And venture madly on a deſperate *mart*. *Shakeſp.*

3. Letters of *mart*. See MARK.

To MART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To traffick; to buy or ſell.

Sooth when I was young I won'd have ranſack'd
The pedlar's ſilken treaſury, you've let him go,
And nothing *marted* with him. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Caſſius, you yourſelf,
Do ſell and *mart* your offices for gold
To undeſervers. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

If he ſhall think it fit,
A ſaucy ſtranger in his court to *mart*,
As in a ſtew. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

MA'RTEN. } n. ſ. [*marte*, *martre*, Fr. *martes*, Lat.]
MA'RTERN. }

1. A large kind of weeſel whoſe fur is much valued.
2. [*Martelet*, Fr.] A kind of ſwallow that builds in houſes; a martlet.

A churchwarden, to expreſs St. Martin's in the Fields, cauſed to be engraved, on the communion cup, a *martin*, a bird like a ſwallow, ſitting upon a mole-hill between two trees. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

MA'RTIAL. *adj.* [*martial*, Fr. *martialis*, Latin.]

1. Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave.

Into my feeble breaſt
Come gently, but not with that mighty rage
Wherewith the *martial* troopes thou doſt infeſt,
And hearts of great heroes doſt enrage. *Fairy Queen.*

The queen of *martials*,
And Mars himſelf conducted them. *Chapman's Iliad.*

It hath ſeldom been ſeen, that the far ſouthern people have invaded the northern, but contrariwiſe; whereby it is manifeſt, that the northern tract of the world is the more *martial* region. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

His ſubjects call'd aloud for war;
But peaceful kings o'er *martial* people ſet,
Each other's poize and counterbalance are. *Dryden.*

2. Having a warlike ſhow; ſuiting war.

See
His thouſands, in what *martial* equipage
They iſſue forth! Steel bows and ſhafts their arms,
Of equal dread in flight or in purſuit. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

When our country's cauſe provokes to arms,
How *martial* muſick ev'ry boſom warms. *Pope.*

3. Belonging to war; not civil; not according to the rules or practice of peaceable government.

Let his neck anſwer for it, if there is any *martial* law in the world. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

They proceeded in a kind of *martial* juſtice with their enemies, offering them their law before they drew their ſword. *Bacon's holy War.*

4. Borrowing qualities from the planet Mars.

The natures of the fixed ſtars are aſtrologically differenced by the planets, and eſteemed *martial* or jovial according to the colours whereby they anſwer theſe planets. *Brown.*

5. Having parts or properties of iron, which is called *Mars* by the chemiſts.

MA'RTIALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *martial*.] A warrior; a fighter.

Many brave adventrous ſpirits fell for love of her; amongſt others the high-hearted *martialiſt*, who firſt loſt his hands, then one of his chiefeſt limbs, and laſtly his life. *Howell.*

MA'RTINGAL. *n. ſ.* [*martingale*, French.] It is a broad ſtrap made faſt to the girths under the belly of a horſe, and runs between the two legs to faſten the other end, under the noſeband of the bridle. *Harris.*

MARTI'NMAS. *n. ſ.* [*martin* and *maſs*.] The feaſt of St. Martin; the eleventh of November, commonly corrupted to *martilmaſs* or *martlemaſs*.

Martilmas beefe doth bear good tacke,
When countrey-folke do dainties lacke. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

MA'RTINET. } n. ſ. [*martinet*, French.] A kind of ſwallow.
MA'RTLET. }

This gueſt of Summer,
The temple-haunting *martlet* does approve
By his lov'd manſionry, that heaven's breath
Smells wooingly here. No jutting frieze,
Buttrice, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle.
Where they moſt breed and haunt, I have obſerv'd
The air is delicate. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

As in a drought the thirſty creatures cry,
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain;
Then firſt the *martlet* meets it in the ſky,
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train. *Dryden.*

MA'RTNETS. *n. ſ.* They are ſmall lines faſtened to the leetch of the ſail, to bring that part of the leetch which is next to the yard-arm cloſe up to the yard, when the ſail is to be furled. *Bailey.*

MA'RTYR. *n. ſ.* [μάρτυς; *martyr*, French.] One who by his death bears witneſs to the truth.

Prayers and tears may ſerve a good man's turn; if not to conquer as a ſoldier, yet to ſuffer as a *martyr*. *King Charles.*

Thus could not the mouths of worthy *martyrs* be ſilenced. *Brown.*

Nearer heav'n his virtues ſhone more bright,
Like riſing flames expanding in their height,
The *martyr*'s glory crown'd the ſoldier's fight. *Dryden.*

To be a *martyr* ſignifies only to witneſs the truth of Chriſt; but the witneſſing of the truth was then ſo generally attended with perſecution, that martyrdom now ſignifies not only to witneſs, but to witneſs by death. *South's Sermons.*

The firſt *martyr* for Chriſtianity was encouraged, in his laſt moments, by a viſion of that divine perſon for whom he ſuffered. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

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